

Marked-up copy of amended specification pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.121(b)

While the shell 12, magnet 16, and core 14 of the commutator 10 may be assembled such as by welding or gluing the components together, the commutator 10 is preferably manufactured using a method that obviates the need for such retention means, but rather relies on the commutator's 10 design and materials to impart stability to the assembly. In one possible manufacturing process, the magnet pre-form 16 and shell 12 are first positioned within the commutator mold. Note, however, that a pre-formed magnet need not be used. Instead of pre-forming the magnet powder mixture into the magnet, the powder mixture could simply be poured directly into the mold. Regardless, after the magnet material (whether pre-formed into a magnet or in powder form) and shell 12 are positioned within the mold, the phenolic core 14 is injection-molded into the mold. The act of such molding embeds portions of the anchor 18 within the core 14, thereby securing its position relative to the shell 12. Moreover, the molded core 14 also intimately contacts the already-placed magnet 16. The high pressures and temperatures used to mold the core 14 likewise concurrently mold the magnet 16, bonding the core 14 and magnet 16 together at their interface (typically via inter-bonding of resins contained in both the core 14 and the magnet 16) and mechanically interlocking features (i.e. protrusions and cavities not shown) on their adjoining surfaces (or possibly created by at least slight deformation of either or both components during the molding process). This chemical bonding and mechanical interlock between the core 14 and magnet 16 functions to secure the magnet 16 within the shell 12. [Fig.1 does not show magnet 16 with shell 12, Fig. 2 may but Fig. 3 does not.]